HIGHEST TRIBUNAL

A Day Spent With a Member of of his colleagues.

Mr. Justice Blank rises in the morning Mr. Justice Blank rises in the morning and the morning mr. the U.S. Supreme Court.

HIS ROUND OF EXACTING DUTIES

Hard Work One of the Conditions of a Justice's Life.

PREPARING OPINIONS



OW, THOSE MEN have what I call an easy time in life," remarked a young lawyer to his elderly companion on the avenue the other day. referring to a couple of justices of the United States Supreme Court, who were strolling westward in a leisurely manner, apparently enjoying the bracing

"Why do you think so?" inquired his companion, quizzically.

"Well, they hold life positions at the very front and head of an honorable profession, being the first lawyers of the land; they have nothing to do but render decisions upon cases argued before them, and they are certain of \$10,000 a year as long as they

"Your argument is all right as far as it goes," rejoined the elder, "but you have forgotten to state the principal proposition. As a matter of fact there is not a more industrious body of professional men in this country than the United States Supreme Court, and there are few lawyers who have to work as hard and as continuously as the members of this court. Their lives are anything but easy, as any one who is informed upon the matter can tell you. Their duties



are exceedingly responsible, to begin with, as immense business interests are often in-volved, as well as grave matters of state, and are practically continuous, requiring the most assiduous application, deep study and painstaking research.

"The question of the \$10,000 a year does not weigh in the matter at all, for any one of them could earn five times the sum in legal practice, which would not take one-twentieth the time he now devotes to his they take in filling it conscientiously, and the realization of the service they perform for their country and the profession is doubtless compensative to them, and furnishes sufficient inducement for retaining their positions, but do not for a moment de lude yourself that their lives are easy ones.'

In Gowns of Silk.

The old lawyer was right; very few people know, in fact, to what extent the duties of the members of the Supreme Court weigh them down with arduous and exacting details. The public only sees the grave and reverend seigneurs, robed in gowns of silk, sitting soberly in the comfortable big chairs of the Supreme Court and listening to argu-ments being made before them. That, indeed, does not look to be very hard work for the members of the court, not half so hard, apparently, as for the anxious and agitated member of the bar haranguing them. But this is only the smallest part of their daily life. The immense number of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court and under argument require them to work early and late out of court. Promptly at 12 o'clock noon the business

of the Supreme Court begins. The crier raps for order, and the members of the bar and the visitors within the chamber rise to court. Slowly the members file in, with



Admitted to the Bar.

ns of black silk, the chief justice at the head of the cortege. They take their places behind their chairs, and the crier continues: "Oyez, oyez, oyez, all persons having bus iness before the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save this honorable court." With that the chief justice and his assoclates bow gravely to the bar, who in return make respectful obeisance, and all hands sit down, the visitors in the chamber hardly daring to draw breath, so impressed by the sight of all this greatness and the canopy of solemnity with which the officials festoon it. If there are any decisions to be rendered it is done, the justice having charge of the matter either pronouncing the decision extemporaneously, or, if it is a particular case, reading it from manuscript. New members of the bar are proposed for admission to practice and motions made for the disposal of business.

No Place for Oratory. Then the case to be argued is called and the attorneys rise to address the court. Before any case is argued it is necessary to file a printed brief for the two parties at issue, setting forth the nature of the case and the grounds upon which it is brought before the court. Everything presented for the consideration of this tribunal is required to be in printed form. The arguments are usually very prosy. There is rarely any high-flown oratory attempted, for there is ho jury to be influenced and the attorney must attack clean traces. must stick close to facts. After brief arguments on each side, or, perhaps, without argument, and by the submission of a brief, the case is rested with the court and the parties at issue must go home and await the rendition of a decision.

This is where the work of Mr. Justice egins. He is required to consider and ligest the argument made by the attorney up his mind on the questions presented for his decision. In his argument the attorney made numerous citations of law, of references and precedents, which Mr. Justice Blank must look up and verify, as he cannot afford to trust anything to the attorney's say so. It may have been a forced interpretation or application that

and this must be examined. Mr. Justice Blank feels also that he must be thoroughly posted on the subject when it comes up for discussion in the privacy of the consultation chamber, for it is a point of pride with him

with the rest of the work-a-day world, and by 9:30 o'clock is ready for business. He has an office at his residence, with a reference library of standard legal works and law reports. The government furnishes him



Not Very Exciting.

a secretary, who must be an expert stenog-rapher and who attends him at his house. For a couple of hours or so in the morning the work of examining citations proceeds, the details varying with the nature of the case. By noon Mr. Justice Blank is at the Capitol and ready to take up the routine in the court room. The court sits from 12 un-til 4 o'clock, from the second Monday in Oc-tober until the middle or latter part of May, five days in the week.

Work in the Evening.

After adjournment Mr. Justice Blank will more than likely walk home, given a pleasant day, for he feels the need of stretchirg his limbs after sitting four hours on the bench, or rather in a leather chair. In the evening he puts in his best work In the evening he puts in his best work on the case in hand, and if it is an interesting one will probably keep at it until a late hour. Perhaps he has his secretary read him the cited passages or the provisions of the law, or the record of the lower court upon which the case was argued, while he ponders the matter from an easy chair and behind a cloud of cigar smoke. This is continued until Mr. Justice Blank has absorbed clear ideas of his own of what ought to be the decision in the of what ought to be the decision in the

Every Saturday the members of the court assemble in a little room on the basement floor, used for that purpose alone. Up to this point the public has kept tolerably well posted on the movements in the case, but here the court parts company with the public and the rest can only be surmised. The consultation chamber is the holy of holles where profane foot dare not tread, nolles where profane foot dare not tread, curious eye may not rest, and, more than all, where no inquisitive ear can listen. What goes on within these walls is a secret locked in the breasts of the members themselves and they never tell. It is surmised, however, that in this room and at this time the members of the court express their individual opinion upon the case at issue and reach a conclusion on it. The ssue and reach a conclusion on it. The ief justice thereupon designates one of his associates to prepare the opinion of the court to be delivered at some future

Mr. Justice Blank, having now received authorization to present the opinion of the court upon the case, proceeds to draw it up, and this is a matter requiring care and deliberation, with rare choice of phrase in laying down the law. He knows that this opinion will be read by every lawyer in the country; will be criticised and scrutinized ith keen eye and discriminating mind, and must make it proof against assault for his own pride's sake. Moreover, this is to be the law of the land henceforth upon this particular subject, and he would like to have it stand as a monument to his ability, so that in the next century the decision of Mr. Justice Blank in the year 1896 will be

cited in all similar cases. Time and Labor.

Some of the opinions delivered by members of the court are at great length, going thaustively into the su ing the court in a citadel of precedents and references. Of course it requires labor to do this. It takes delving and study, with reasoning and logic. It must be rememered also that just as soon as this case is disposed of there is another one pressing hot upon its heels, and so on, day after day and week after week, until the adjourn ment of the court in the summer.

This does not end the labors of Mr. Jus-tice Blank, however, but only closes one branch of them. He must now go on his circuit and continue his judicial duties. The tates of the Union are grouped into nine udicial circuits, each one constituting a United States circuit court of appeals and presided over by a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The circuit courts of appeals are often in session simultaneously with the United States Supreme court, but there may be certain cases reserved for hearing before the Supreme Court justice. If the parties at issue are not satisfied with the judgment of that one member of the Supreme Court, the case may be appealed to the full Supreme Court and heard later. Members of the Supreme Court frequently spend the vacation months on treuit, and get back to Washngton only in time to take up their larger

THE LITTLE BROWN TRAMP.

How He Came to Be Seated at the

Base of Sherman's Statue. The design for the Sherman statue sub mitted by Mr. J. Massey Rhind of New York is very ornate. Besides having several groups of warlike and allegorical figures about the pedestal, it has quite an enclosure on one side, approached by a short flight of broad steps, with a broad seat on each side. The many visitors to the department statuary corridor to examine the various designs have been much interested in noticing a small brown figure seated on one of these benches. Everything else is white, and this figure is brought out in striking contrast. Viewed from a little distance this figure is very artistic and effective, and serves to show the relative size of a man's figure and the proposed statue. It looks like a tramp who had dropped down in the seat to take a good brim pulled down, one leg is crossed over the other, and he is apparently reading a newspaper intently, without any fear of being disturbed by a wandering policeman.
When one approaches near enough to examine the figure carefully the illusion disappears and he sees nothing but some pleces of brown mud welded together apparently with but little regard to the for-mation of legs or arms or anything else. The little figure was not there when the model was first placed there and how it

got there is rather interesting. Mr. Ellicott's model stands about fifteen feet catercornered from the Rhind design. When it was first put up Gen. Sherman wore a regulation soldier cap. Some one who knew told Mr. Ellicott that he had made a mistake; that Sherman never wore a cap, but always a slouch hat. "I'll easily fix that," said the sculptor, and procuring a handful of mud he almost instantly transformed the cap into a hat, which, being easily whitened, conformed with the rest of the statue.

The chunk of mud which was left he carelessly dropped on the covered box on which the model stood. Pretty soon Mr. Rhind came along, and while standing talking with a friend he picked up the mud and rolled pieces of it between his thumb and finger. In the twinkling of an even he had feshioned the little between eve he had fashioned the little tramp, which he seated at the base of his cwn model. And there it rests, serving a double purpose—showing the proposed size of the statue and what art can do with a chunk of mud.

Dr. Jefferis Dead. Dr. John P. Jefferis, who has been a clerk in the bureau of engraving and printing for many years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. D. Easton, yesterday, in the seventieth year of his age. He had in his early life practiced medicine, and then filled many important positions of trust. He entered the bureau of engrav ing and printing during the time of the late Edward McPherson, and has been constantly in service there ever since. He was a modest and retiring man, but one who commanded the respect of all Dr. Jefferis leaves a wife and two daugh-

ters, Mrs. O. B. Stout and Mrs. E. D. Easton. The funeral will take place from his late residence this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. the sealous attorney made of the citation, The interment will be at Westchester, Pa.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Company A, Engineer Corps, Wins the Company Match.

THIRD BATTALION AT SEA

Convention Hall to Be Again Used for Drilling.

AMBULANCE CORPS ACTIVE

The fourth, fifth, sixth, first separate second separate company fired their scores Thursday evening last in the company team match for January. Every company in the brigade was represented in the match with the exception of light battery A, while company B, first separate battalion, reported with but four men. The match was won by company A, Engineer Corps, with a score of 220. Company B, second battalion, stands second with 216.

Company Match Scores. The result of the shooting Thursday evening was as follows: Sixth battalion. Company A-Corp. Whittaker, 40; Sergt. McLain, 44; Corp. Wilcox,

37; Sergt. Groome, 44; Pvt. Adkins, 43. Total, 208. Company B-Lieut. Kirk, 42; Sergt. Davenport, 38; Pvt. Buell, 39; Pvt. Bairstow, 47; Pvt. Pile, 42. Total, 208.
Company C—Capt. Streets, 31; Lieut. Garrett, 42; Pvt. Smith, 34; Pvt. Tune, 26; Pvt. Dickinson, 42. Total, 175. First separate battalion. Company A—Sergt. Curtis, 40; Sergt. Wells, 33; Pvt. Gilson, 33; Pvt. Seddon, 36; Pvt. Thomas, 41. Total, 183.
Company B-Sergt. Addison, 37; Lieut.

Piper, 27; Pvt. Henson, 34; Pvt. Jackson, 32. Total, 130. 32. Total, 130.
Company C-Sergt. G. Brown, 28; Corp. Davis, 28; Pvt. Ernest, 22; Pvt. Brooks, 33; Pvt. Nelson, 35. Total, 146.
Company D-Corp. Murray, 33; Corp. Frazier, 32; Pvt. Taylor, 28; Pvt. Alexander, 35; Pvt. Sinkfield, 13. Total, 141.
Engineer Corps. Company A-Pvt. Alberti, 46; Pvt. Birney, 42; Lieut. Harvey, 47; Pvt. Williams, 43; Pvt. C. A. Russell, 42. Total, 220

Company B-Sergt. Miller, 42; Pvt. Terry, 39; Corp. Stewart, 39; Pvt. Edwards, 42; Pvt. Washington, 41. Total, 203. Company C—Corp. Wright, 40; Pvt. Stur-gus, 42; Pvt. Jay, 14; Pvt. Hayes, 39; Pvt. Lamson, 44. Total, 179. First reparate company—Sergt. Steward, 35; Pvt. Taylor, 43; Trumpeter Carroll, 47; Pvt. Stouffer, 26; Corp. Van Ness, 29. Total, 180, with 5 per cent added for car-

bines, 189. Second separate company—Sergt. Bennett, 35; Pvt. Mattingly, 39; Pvt. Freck, 28; Pvt. Eckstein, 28; Pvt. Gaither, 39. Total, The battalion match will be shot Thurs-

day evening, January 23, and the regi-mental match, Wednesday evening, Janu-

Total, 220.

The Third at Sea Girt. The lack of drill facilities has in one way battalion. Deprived of the use of Convention Hall, the guardsmen have naturally looked for other means of filling up time, and the first available resource was rifle practice. The third battalion has not been dilatory as regards this important branch of military training, and many new men who, a few weeks ago, were ignorant fourth battalion.

medal.

The following successfully passed the brigade board of examination Wednesday evening last: F. S. Hodgson as captain of company C, fourth battalion; Thomas W. Williams as captain of company A, first battalion; D. B. MacLeon as first lieutenant company A, sixth battalion, and First Sergt. Bryon as eccond, lieutenant company C, fourth battalion. men who, a few weeks ago, were ignorant of the proper manner in which to hold a rifle, are now in condition to easily put in a sharpshooter's score at any range. This fact has been demonstrated in the recent matches, and the coming battalion match is anticipated with eagerness by the shooting members of the third.

enthusiasm that the third has determined to send a team to represent it in the competitive matches at Sea Girt, N. J., next fall. Of course, the brigade cannot support the team, so therefore Maj. Wilson's command will, of necessity, have to raise the cash to pay the expenses of the team, but with so many interested members, the solution of the financial problem is not expected to prove at all difficult.

Lieut. Frank E. Gibson, the battalion in-

sjector of rifle practice, will immediately be-gin work with the men who desire to compete for places on the team by conducting exercises in rapid loading and firing for use in skirmishing and other methods to place the members in the front rank of marks-nen. Every man in the battalion will have an opportunity to compete, and the practice is to continue until the brigade team is se-lected in July or August, when the seven best men in the battalion, so far as hitting the bull's eye is concerned, will be named. As stated, the battalion will the means to cover the expenses of its team, and therefore the individual members are to be free from tax.

Company A Strides Forward. As regards rifle practice, probably no

company in the brigade is taking such noticeable strides forward as company A, third battalion. Capt. Shilling announces that if such a thing is possible he will take a complete company of sharpshooters to the next interstate drill, and with that end view has organized the men into squads and placed each under the instruction of an expert marksman. This course is to be made the feature of the work of the company for the remainder of the winter.

To demonstrate that he is not neglecting the military side of the question, Capt. Shilling has established a school for candidates to appear before the brigade board of examination. Sessions, beginning Monday next, are to be held several times each week, and up to date sixteen members have been enrolled. In addition to sharpshooters' crosses, it is possible that the company will parade some time in the near future with every member decorated with a candidate's badge.

A company drill will be held this evening

on the street. After the company is formed the following appointments to fill long-existing vacancles will be announced Corp. H. R. Sisson, to be fourth sergeant; Private Milton O'Connell, to be fifth ser-Private Milton O'Connell, to be fifth sergeant, and Privates F. W. Albert, F. E. Lacy, F. O. Grayson, L. C. Stewart and T. Blandy, to be corporate. Blandy, to be corporals.

One member of the company, at least, is

to be court-martialed at once for violating the constitution by wearing the distinctive uniform of the command promiscuously in public without permission.

A Source of Joy.

It is announced that on and after January 27 Convention Hall will be ready for use by the National Guard. This bare statement is a source of joy generally, but particularly so to those commands which fair: have sorely felt the lack of drill facilities during the past few months. The original suggestion of covering the ice in Convention Hall is to be adhered to, and a temporary flooring is now being built, in sections sixteen by three feet. teen by three feet. As yet, however, there is great uncertainty as to how many and what nights will be assigned to the National Guard, but, so says the manage-ment, the number will probably be two. This question, it is presumed, depends upon the success of the ice rink.

It would seem that the plan as outlined will necessitate a material change in the schedule of drill hall assignments, and in

citizen soldiery must be content for the time being, at least. Athletic Association Organized.

other ways prove very unsatisfactory to the guard. However, the two nights prom-ised will be better than none at all, and the

Great interest is being manifested in the National Guard over the new athletic association formally organized last week. As heretofore stated, the association is the result of the untiring efforts of company A. second battalion, and the second separate company, and begins its career with one hundred and seven charter members, fiftyseven from company A, and fifty from the

separate company.

Officers have been elected as follows: Capt.
E. C. Edwards of company A, president;
Capt. S. H. Wiggin of the separate company,
vice president; Sergt. J. S. Guista of company A, secretary, and Lieut. F. P. Libbey of the separate company, treasurer. The officers, together with Lieut. C. A. Meyer and Private T. G. De Moll of company A and Sergt. A. H. Atkins of the separate company, constitute the executive commit-

The association is open to members of the the same year.

District National Guard only, and applicants must be elected by vote of the charter members. It is provided that there shall be no dues, all needed money being secured by assessment. But not more than one assessment, limited to fifty, cents in amount, can be levied in any one month. There is to be an initiation fee, but the figure has not yet been decided on. A time will be fixed for the payment of assessments, and any member failing to settle, is to be immediately dropped from the rolls.

The loft at the armory, is rapidly being fitted up as a first-classicy mansium, with the apparatus so arranged as to allow proper space for basket ball games. Another meeting of the members, of the association is to be held this evening, when rules will be adopted and other important business transacted.

An Offer of Value.

The offer of the surgeon general of the

District of Columbia militia, Major George Henderson, to the local railroad and steam boat lines of the services of the ambularce corps in case of railroad or other casualties demonstrates that the section of the brigade wearing the red cross is and engineer battalions, with the first and in a high, but generally unknown, and therefore unappreciated, state of efficiency. In making the tender of services, Major Henderson states that the National Guard of the District of Columbia has an ambulance corps thoroughly trained and equipped to render first aid to the injured. This corps, it is set forth, has become very pro-ficient in its duties, and has proved a most reliable adjunct to the military of the District. Gen. Ordway now desires that these services may be given to the public in time of disaster, as, for instance, railroad accidents or other casualties.

The entire corps can report, so says Major Henderson, fully equipped with stretchers, tents, medicine chests and dressing pouches at any given point in the city within, one hour after the receipt of call, night or day; or one or two squads of eight men each can report in thirty minutes after notifica tion.
"Will you co-operate with us in making the knowledge and experience of these men."

of use to suffering humanity if necessary?"
it is asked, and then Major Henderson explains that his proposition is to furnish some one who may be designated with the telephone call of the District of Columbia militia; then if that person, on the receipt of the news of an accident on any road, thinks it necessary, he will notify National Guard headquarters by telephone, naming the number of men desired and the point at which the corps is to assemble.

The corps has reduced the rapid assembly

system almost to a science, and, it is claim-ed, the gathering of the members and the collection of the apparatus can be completed in three-quarters of an hour, at the out side. The outfit of the corps includes hos pital tents; cots, stretchers, surgical in-struments and medicine chests, arranged for transportation and sufficient for the care of half a hundred persons for several days. Distance from the city will prove no

obstacle to the corps.

There is no doubt that the offer will be gladly accepted by those at whose disposal it is placed. t is placed. Notes.

Gen. Ordway has formally thanked the engineer corps for the wind clock erected dition as to make skating on the followat the outdoor range last summer. Requisitions have been forwarded to the War Department for uniforms and equipments to fit out one hundred men in troop

The National Rifles have issued invitations for their annual full dress reception to be held in the Rifles' Armory Thursday evening, January 23.
Company A, second battallon, will appear

in rifle gallery for the first time this season Monday next. The ordered practice of this been conducive of great benefit to the guard in general, and particularly to the third in general, and particularly to the third involves the possession of the company gold

fourth battalion.

It is rumored that the brigade will be or-

dered to parade of Washington's birthday. Should this prove erroneous, a good-sized turnout is assured for the Washington Light Infantry Corps, the National Rifles, the Morton Cadets, the Corcoran Cadet Corps, the National Fencibles, and other commands are alm st certain to parade in their distinctive uniforms in honor of the day.

A MATRIMONIAL ENTERPRISE. Two Washington Women Who An-

, swered an Advertisement.

Two weeks ago an advertisement was

published here to the effect that a widower worth \$200,600 "would marry a lady willing to travel occasionally to relieve monotony. The advertisement bore the name Wellman, and the address as 833 8th avenue. New York city. Mrs. Jennie Winterdale, a widow, at 826 14th street, and Miss Sewell of 429 G street both answered the advertisement, and both expected to become the widower's better half, but in some way one learned that the other was receiving attentions from him.

Mr. Hobart Brooks, the newspaper cor respondent, who is Mrs. Winterdale's rephew, called at police headquarters and made complaint to Inspector Hol-linberger. Detective Boardman made an investigation of the case, and failing to find that any offense against the law had been committed, dropped the investigation.
The whereabouts of the man, who claims
to be from the City of Mexico, is not known, but he has not called upon the police. He is about forty years old, dresses well and is a fine talker. To one of the ladies referred to he gave the name of Kirkwood and to the other Howard.

POSTPONED THE ELECTION.

Lenders of Both Parties in Kentucky Confer. A special from Frankfort, Ky., sent yes-

terday, says: John W. Yerkes of the republican state central committee was here today in conference with leaders of both parties. Accordingly, this afternoon there was a meeting of republican and democratic leaders. in which the situation was discussed freely It is said that the republicans favored postponing voting for United States Senator until after Wilson's successor shall have been chosen, and that the democrats admitted that their threats to remove five republican senators were retaliatory. It seems also that conciliatory measures were adopted, and that revolutionary tactics will not be resorted to by either side. The effect is to postpone the election of United States Senator till after February 4, and possibly to prevent the election of a Sen ator this year.

The Hebrew Fair. The following have kindly consented to take charge of these stalls at the Hebrew

Confectionery stand: Chairman, Miss Amelia Wolf, assisted by Misses Hennie Wolf, Aimee Goulston, Belle Schmidt, Ray Eurnstein, Sarah Hirsh, Carrie Rothchild, Carrie Bamgarten, Rosa Kaufman, Rickie Gans and Martha Strauss. Rebecca lodge table: Chairman, Mrs. M. Marx; assistants, Mesdames L. Helbruh, D. Sondhamer, E. Heldenheimer, A. Herman, Al. Herman, A. Behrend, A. Nattans, S. Alexander, L. Fell-heimer, H. Kimhemler, and Misses W. Stern, F. Strauss, B. Alexander, B. Herman and A. Stern.

Will of Michael Fitzgerald.

The will of the late Michael Fitzgerald. dated December 13, 1895, has been filed, directs that the estate shall be equally divided among his daughters, Mary G., Catherine F., Frances M. and Annie M. Fitzgerald. The estate includes premises 532 The daughter, Mary, is pointed executrix, and the children are diected to provide a home for their mother.

An Analysis of the Vote. An analysis of the vote by which Chicago

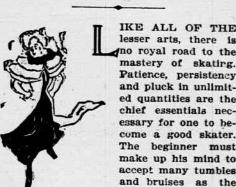
was selected by the national committee as the place for holding the next national democratic convention has been made by Mr. Lawrence Gardner. This analysis shows that the states voting for Chicago by representatives have an electoral vote mounting to 299, while the electoral vote amounting to 249, while the electoral vote of the states casting their ballots for St. Louis is 168. Chicago's vote, according to Mr. Gardner's analysis, represents 157 dexaocratic votes in 1892, while that for St. Louis represents 118 democratic votes in

of Fancy Figures.

EXECUTION OF INTRICATE DESIGNS

How to Secure Grace and Ease on the Slippery Surface.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS



confidence.

chief essentials necessary for one to be come a good skater. The beginner must make up his mind to accept many tumbles and bruises as the natural forerunner of proficiency. The first thing to develop is Without that no one can hope to ever get so far as the roll, to say noth ing of the intricate curves and pirouetting frequently seen. The old saying, never too old to learn, furnishes a world of com-

sons have learned to skate even after their thirty-fifth year. In preparing for a season of skating the most important things to be considered in the skater's make-up are the proper skates and shoes. The latter should be laced, as they afford the best support the ankles can be given, and now that the strap has been succeeded through the channels of invention by the clamp one of the best recommendations is that the shoe gives strength to the ankles. In this same connection a great mistake is frequently made by many skaters in the lacing of the shoes. They should be drawn tightly at the ex-treme bottom and the extreme top of the lace, leaving it comparatively loose immediately over the instep at the bend of the ankle. This holds the shoe firmly at the toe and over the ankle, giving plenty of play for the bending of the foot. By tight lacing in the bend of the ankle the shoe is made to bind, and after a time the ankle

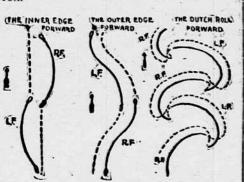
fort to many, but the sooner in life the

attempt is made the better. Many per-

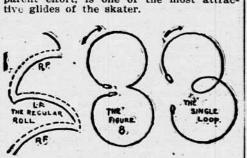
must be just as heavy and solid as possible. The selection of the skate is a point about which too much care cannot be taken. For omen there is none better or more serv iceable than the half-clamp and half-strap; that is, with clamp on the toe and strap with leather heel support. This arrangement has a two-fold virtue. The clamp over the toe does away with tight strappling, and the traditional chilled feet, while the strap at the heel braces the skate firmly to the shoe and gives support to the arkles at the same time. The majority of men skaters prefer the all-clamp skate. Embryo skaters too often make the mistake of selecting a skate with too much curve to the blade. Beginners' skates should have as little "rock" as possible. The flat blade is best for speed and free movement, while the chief use to which the "rocker" iceable than the half-clamp and half-strap; while the chief use to which the "rocker" is adapted is small figure work. The skate with the lesser "rock" can be used equally well for the small figures, but the other can-

not be used to such advantage in the longer strokes. The first effort of the beginner should be lead, at the same time making an attemp lead, at the same time making an attempt to keep the ankles from turning. The novice should not be disconcerted by the laughter and jeers of lookers-on, nor get discouraged by a few tumbles. No one has ever learned to skate without a fall. One hour on the ice the first day is a long time for the initial lesson. This should be followed up the next day, no matter how stiff and useless the skater feels. tiff and useless the skater feels.

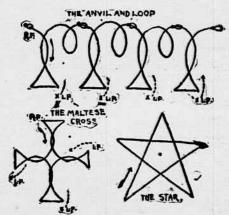
The foundation stroke of all movements on skates is that on the inner edge. This is the stroke used in most all the forward movements and for developing speed. As general rule, after a person has managed this stroke the assistance of friends or in-structors only tends to decrease confidence and hinder the progress. After the inner edge has been mastered, next in order comes the outside edge and the Dutch



The Dutch roll is perhaps the easiest and most restful of skating movements. The long stroke of the right foot is made with the body inclined slightly, almost imper-ceptibly, forward. The left foot is carried along until a semi-circle has been com-pleted (or more than a three-quarter circle according to the desire and ability of the skater to stand on one foot) and ther crossed over the right and planted firmly thus throwing the weight of the body or the left foot and the outer edge of the skate. The movements alternate, the right crossing the left and so on. The regular forward roll, while apparently not as diffi-cult as the Dutch roll, requires more confidence, as the ankle has to sustain the weight of the body for a longer time and at a lesser angle. Before conclud the stroke that would convert it into a Dutch roll, the body is almost uncon sciously thrown into a vertical position and the momentum starts the stroke on the left foot. This, when done without apparent effort, is one of the most attrac



the body is at such an angle that it is no a difficult matter to lose the balance and often causes many people to give up in despair. Both these figures are made on one foot, the other acting as a rudder or guide. Closely allied with the loop is the lover's knot and the anvil. The lover's knot is made by a continuous winding of the heel of the skate, forming a square with looped corners, with an intersecting square of concaved sides.

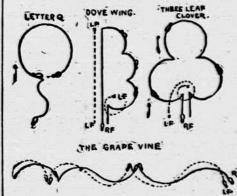


The anvil is an advanced movement of the loop, being made by abruptly stopping from using the name of Dr. Wm. A. Ham-when a loop is half completed, drawing the mond in his advertisements and upon his heel of the skate back sharply so as to signs,

POINTS FOR SKATERS

cut a straight line and then finishing with a backward curve crossing the first curve. A pretty and simple piece of work is the anvil and loop, the two being made alternately. For the sake of clearness the dotted line represents the positions taken by the left foot in the various figures.

The double kop, the figure 3 and the double 3 are also comparatively simple move-ments, being made with one foot. What 's considered one of the prettiest figures on ice is the Maltese cross, which is made by consecutively cutting four anvils at right angles to one another. Another graceful figure is the star, which is made with both feet firmly on the ice by a series of straight cuts with the heel of the skate, each at such angle to the next that they will ultimately join to form the figure. A combination of the loop and star cut is the three-leaf clover. The figure is first begun with a straight cut, then followed by the loop alternation on the three-leaf by three loops, alternating on the inner and outer edges of the right skate, and



A variation of the loop is the letter Q, combined with the serpentine line. Although apparently simple, it is difficult to execute, as a sudden change of edge has to be effected. Quite the simplest movement with both feet upon the lee is the figure 8. The feet follow each other around the circles, changing position at the intersection without much effort. When done backward the effect is more graceful. The grapevine, which is one of the most graceful movements, is particularly hard, as the shoulders have to be brought into play to throw the body suddenly round. This is a combination of the backward stroke with A variation of the loop is the letter Q a combination of the backward stroke with the forward serpentine. The greatest diffi-culty, however, is found in the instantan-eous charge of direction of both feet. Outside of these figures there are numerous strokes and cuts which can be done with more or less ease and grace. What is perhaps the greatest aim of a skater, aside from being easy and confident, is to write his initials. Most of the letters of the alphabet can be done with one foot, the other being used to propel the body or to suddenly stop it at the proper instant. There is as much art in knowing how to manipulate the foot that is off the ice as it is to carve with the one upon it. The easiest letters to make are B, C, E, G, M, P, R and V, these being formed into most any monogram by the application of the principles used in executing the loops, the star or the lover's knot.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Eggs Take a Tumble-Other Products

About Stationary. to learn to walk on the ice. This strengthens the ankles and teaches the rudiments of skating. Next a few strokes, and then a slide in the direction the feet are went to button and eggs, the latter showing a difference of from 4 to 5 cents a dozen between today's quotations and those ruling a weel ago, when 22 cents a dozen were the figures. The decline in butter, however, is but slight, only a cent a pound, and that only in the finest grades. Cheese holds the very same position it has held for the past several weeks. Poultry is a shade lower, and the market is rather quiet. Vegetables and fruits are generally as last quoted, although cabbage has made quite a jump. Beef and other meats show little change. Taken as a whole, the market is a firm one, well sup-plied, and displays not a little activity. Hothouse vegetables and fruits are beginning to give way to southern stock, and in a com-paratively short time they will be in the reach of the average purchaser.

The market in butter is somewhat dull,

ecause of accumulated goods and because of the usual lull in trade just at this sea-son of the year, a reaction always observed as following a great holiday season. Re ceipts are, perhaps, more than ample, but they will give way to an increased demand, which is reasonably certain to soon follow. But, while in the tcp grades a decline of about a cent a pound is noticed, the market is not by any means weak, and an advence in such graties is to be expected at vance in such graties is to be expected at no very distant day. Today's prices: Fancy Elgin and other western extras, 25 cents a pound; choice, 23; firsts, 21; seconds, 18 to 19. Cheice bakers' stock, 15; New York tubs, 18 to 20; dairy print, 19; western, 10 to 15; Maryland and Virginia creamery, 18 to 20; dairy packed, 16 to 18.

Cheese shows no change whatever, the market in it being quiet and prices as they were last week. New York state cream, large, 111/2 cents a pound; flats, 121/2, and

ponys, 14. Eggs are not only very plentiful, but Eggs are not only very plentiful, but they are also of more than average quality. Today they are from 4 to 5 cents lower than this day a week ago, and, if the weather continues favorable, they will decline still further. For nearby fresh, from 17 to 18 cents a dozen are asked today; 16 to 17 for western; 15 to 16 for southern; 14 to 15 for stars; technical control of the stars of 14 to 15 for storage stock, and 5 to 7 for keat or guinea goods.

Poultry is somewhat quiet, with prices a point or two lower. The market is well stocked, but not immoderately so, and not only is a more active market looked for shortly, but also an advance in prices. Prices prevailing today: Drawn turkeys, Prices prevailing today: Drawn turkeys, from 10 to 11 cents a pound; live, 9 to 10; live chickens, 6 to 8; dressed, 7 to 9; old stock, dressed, 8 to 10; live, 5 to 7; capons, 16 to 18; ducks, 10 to 12, and geese, 6 to 9.

Little or no change is observed in game, prices being as last quoted: Bear, saddle, 10; phessants, 50; rabbits, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$2; out, \$1.25 to \$2; ot \$ pound, 10 to 12; woodcock, each, 25 to 40.
While cabbage is somewhat higher today, little change in other vegetables or in
fruits is noted. Cabbages, \$5 to \$10 per
hundred; potatoes, 15 to 35 cents a bushel; sweet potatoes, red, \$2 to \$2.75 a barrel; eastern shore sweet potatoes, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel; yams and haymons, \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel; beets, \$1 to \$2.50 a hundred bunches; yellow onions, \$1 to \$2 a barrel; kale, 75 cents a barrel; spinach, \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel; lettuce, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel; carrots, \$3.50 to \$4 a barrel; cauliflower, \$4 to \$5 a barrel; turnips, 60 to 65 cents a barrel; Virginia white beans, \$1 to \$1.50; black-eyed peas, 75 cents to \$1 a bushel; fancy table apples, \$2 to \$3.50 a barrel; fancy California oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 a box; Messina, \$3 to \$5; Valencia, \$3 to \$3.50; lemons, \$5 to \$7 a box. Practically no change in the price of beef or other meats is observed, live cattle selling at from 2 to 41-4 cents a pound; lambs, 4 to 4 3-4; sheep, 2 to 2 3-4; cows with calves, \$20 to \$40; calves, 4 to 6 cents a

Extensive Fire at Ruffelo.

pound, and dressed hogs, 4 to 7.

The large warehouse of S. S. Jewett & Co. stove manufacturers, at the corner of Mississippi and Perry streets, Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. lcss is about \$250,000; fully covered by insurance.

To Select a Site. Brigadier General E. S. Otis, Capt. W.

L. Fisk, corps of engineers, and Capt. C. P. Crosby, assistant quartermaster, have been constituted a board to select a site for a military post near Seattle, Wash-The Hammond Case.

Chief Justice Bingham has refused to set aside the order made by him several days ago, in which Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson was restrained and enjoined

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Georgetown Students Anxiously Awaiting Spring.

MATERIAL FOR THE BALL TEAM

The Majority of the Candidates New Men.

GAMES ALREADY ARRANGED

With the approach of spring athletics at Georgetown University are looming up. and the students are anxiously looking forward to the time when the weather will permit cutdoor games. The intervening time, however, will be spent in organizing the base ball team, and in arranging dates for the coming season, and in both of these the managers are busy...

Unlike the case in other years, the composition of the base ball team is an undecided thing, and the students who secure a place on the 'varsity nine will get it only through good playing and superior ability. Never before was there so much competition for a team, and there will be some trouble in picking out a representative team, leaving plenty of available substitutes, who will be ready and willing on all occarions to play. The coming nine will be picked from the following players:
Catchers, Maloney, Connell and Dugal;
pitchers, Mahoney, Lambert and Tracy;
second base, Dillon, Fleming, Lamb and
Gaynor; shortstep, Reardon and Green;
third base, H. McLaughlin. The outfield
will be composed of Harley, McCarthy,
Kelly, McIntyre and Smith. The first base
will be covered by one of the pitchers.

New Men at Georgetown. One surprising fact is that most of the candidates for positions are new men. Maloney is from Lewiston, Me., and is a limitbuilt young man, but a good catcher. Connell is from Corning, N. Y., and is a good player. Dugal has been at the university for some time and his playing ability is well known, "Big Mike" Mahoney will pitch part of the time for the team this

year.

Lambert and Tracy are new men. The latter is a star twirler from Fordham College, while the former is from Milwaukee, and has considerable skill for the position. Dillon has been at the university for some little time, coming from the St. Louis Uni-

Fleming and Lamb are also new men Fleming and Lamb are also new men. The former halls from Cambridge, and is an all-around track athlete. Lamb covered the second bag at Fordham last year. Reardon played short on the team last year. Greene, his competitor, while a good man, lacks the batting ability of little "stump." McLaughlin is the only man for third base. He played with the Englewood (N. J.) Field Club last year, and the year before was with the Fordham team. year before was with the Fordham team. The work of Harley and McCarthy in the The work of Harley and McCarthy in the outfield is well known. Harley will captain the team and play left field, while McCarthy will cover center. The right field will probably be held down by Kelly, though he has plenty of opposition. McCrea is another candidate for the pitcher's box. He is a new man, and last year occupied the place for the team of an Alabama college. Downwan another new man.

bama college. Dawson, another new man, is coveting to hold down first base. Last year he played with the Rockville team and made a good showing.

Opening Game at Georgetown

The schedule of games has not yet been made up, but the opening game of the sea-The most pronounced feature of the local son will be played March 28 on the home games is now being arranged with the University of Pennsylvania, while some time in May a game will be played with Cornell in this city. Arrangements are being made for several games with Yale, but that team for some reason is not overanxious to meet for some reason is not overanxious to meet the sturdy supporters of the blue and the

> Two games have been arranged with the University of Virginia and two with Hobart College of Geneva, N. Y. A game has been arranged with the University of Chicago, and there are arrangements pending for a game with the University of North Caro-lina. The teams of Lafayette and Lehigh

> will also play here.
> No arrangements have been made for the northern trip of the club, and it is not even decided as to whether the team will go. The only outside game so far arranged is on April 6, at Richmond, Va., with the Richmond (State League) club. A schedule of games for the northern trip will be an-nounced later, if permission is given by the authorities for the trip. Capt. Harley will begin training the club in the indoor gym-nasium next week, and next month he an-ticipates having the men out on the dia-

Tennis to Be Pushed.

Tennis at the college will be pushed this year, and among the students is Thomas Driscoll, the champion tennis player of the Pacific coast, who last year attended the University of California, P. McMahon of Orange, N. J., is a crack player, though there are several others who can give him a close tussle. It is probable that the two above named will represent the 'varsity at the intercollegiate meeting, which takes place the latter part of May.

At the meeting of the executive board of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association the record of Wefers of 100-yard dash in 10 seconds, made at the fall meet, will be of-

seconds, made at the fall meet, will be of-fered for record. This record equals the best of any in the association.

The 'varsity boys are attempting to join the Southern Intercollegiate Association, having made application for admission.

There is no doubt of the admittance of the college, as of late it has secured a high

name for its athletic branches.

No field events will be held this spring and the only efforts in this directi resent the university at the annual meet at Berkeley Oval. A much better showing than last year is expected.

After an Appropriation. The California river and harbor congress has appointed a committee to ask Congress for liberal appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of central and northern California. The committee is composed of ex-Senator Wm. J. Johnson of Sacramento, Hugh J.

Corcoran of Stockton, ex-Senator J. M. Cleaves of Shasta, W. A. Coulter of San Jose and E. McGettigan of Vallejo Rev. Dr. O'Gorman's Appointment. The announcement of Rev. Dr. O'Gorman's appointment as bishop of Sioux City made in The Star is expected to be followed at an early day by the appointment of a bishop for Sacramento, Cal. This will complete the appointments to va-cant bishoprics in the United States.

Dr. O'German is professor of modern ec-clesiastical history at the Catholic Univer-sity. He was born in Ireland and is about fifty years cld. Gave Him a Pointer.

From the San Francisco Post. "No, no, thanks; no sausage for me," said Bob Mitchell, the comedian. He was taking supper at a San Jose restaurant after a recent minstrel perform-

ance. "Don't you like sage?" asked Cathcart, "Not since my friend, the butcher, told me how he made it. I bought some sausage of him the other day, took it home and ate it, and I never tasted any finer sausage in my life. The next time I saw him I asked: 'Where did you get that sausage?' 'Made it,' said he. 'It was the finest I ever atd. How did you make it?' 'A friend gave me a

Right Information for Dyspeptics. All interested in the pure food question

will find interesting facts about various articles of food, their fat, water and muscle qualities, &c., on page 79 of The Even-1896. For sale at all news stands and Stands office. 25c. per copy.